

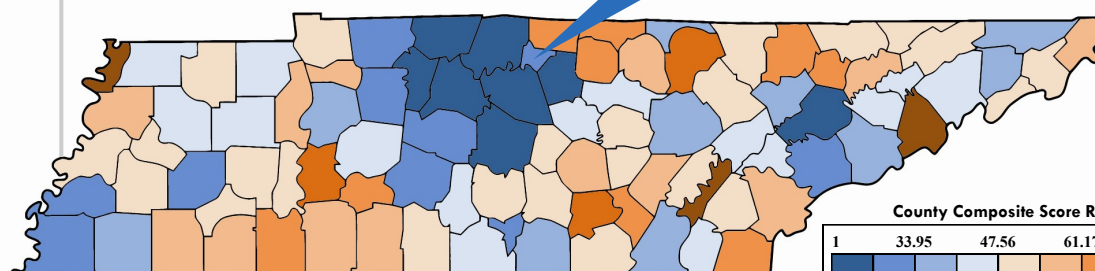
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: TROUSDALE COUNTY

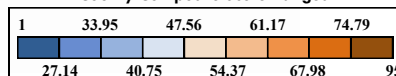
2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Population (2010): 7,870 | Pop. Density: 65/square mile | Seat of Government: Hartsville | Largest City: Hartsville |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

| COUNTY | Rank | INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS | DATA | RANK |
|------------|------|---|----------|------|
| Wilson | 3 | Employment and Earnings Composite | 32.60 | 13 ▼ |
| Davidson | 4 | Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females* | \$29,736 | 26 ▲ |
| Sumner | 5 | Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings) | 70.08% | 79 ▼ |
| Robertson | 6 | Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64) | 69.9% | 21 ▲ |
| Knox | 7 | Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64) | 3.5% | 2 ▲ |
| Smith | 8 | Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women | 37.8% | 35 ▼ |
| Williamson | 9 | Economic Autonomy Composite | 26.5 | 10 ▲ |
| Moore | 10 | Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total | 29.3% | 12 ▼ |
| Montgomery | 11 | Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+) | 13.4% | 44 ▲ |
| Trousdale | 12 | Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+) | 75.4% | 72 ▲ |
| Blount | 13 | Female High School Dropout Rate | 0.00% | 1 ▲ |
| Madison | 14 | Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under) | 17.4% | 76 ▼ |
| Maury | 15 | Percent of Females Below Poverty Level | 11.8% | 5 ▲ |
| Shelby | 16 | Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty* | 6.5% | 1 ▲ |
| Dickson | 17 | Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000* | 0 | 1 ▲ |
| Tipton | 18 | County Overview: Trousdale women have defied several statewide trends by improving in rankings—as well as in real terms—in indicators measuring unemployment and poverty. Most notably, single mothers have tended to be at least twice as likely to be unemployed and living in poverty as women overall, and are commonly four or five times more likely to do so than they were in 2000. In Trousdale, these women are actually less likely to live in poverty than they were in 2000, and appear to be nearly half as likely to be in poverty as local women overall. This, paired with high wage, workforce and academic numbers, has helped to lift Trousdale from 18th to 12th in overall rankings. Despite this, local women do struggle in healthcare access and endure a growing wage gap. | | |
| Hamilton | 19 | | | |
| Humphreys | 20 | | | |
| Cumberland | 21 | | | |

Up
from
18th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

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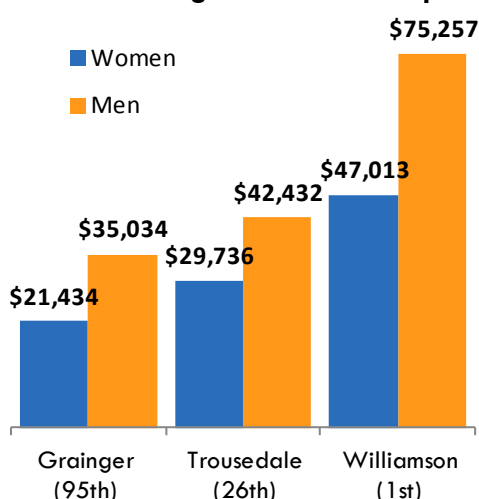
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Trousdale County

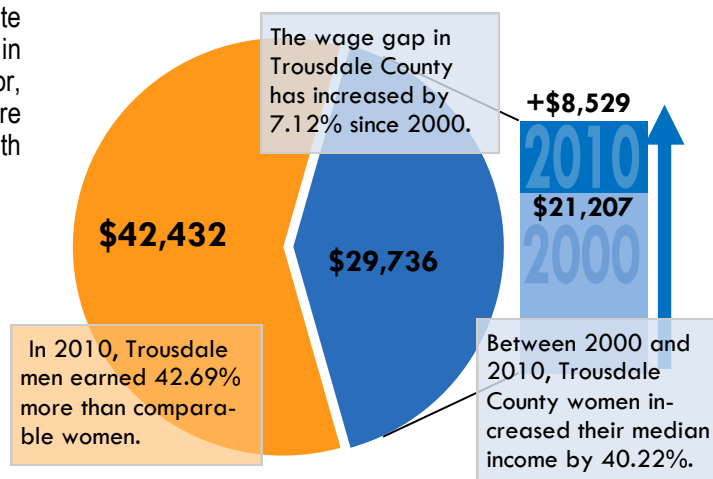
◆ Earnings

Trousdale County women earned a median income of \$29,736 in 2010, having added \$8,529, or 40.22 percent, to their wages since 2000. This rate was stronger than most seen statewide and resulted in an increase of substantial increase in this indicator, from 41st to 26th. Local male wages were even more buoyant, increasing by 54.5 percent and rising to 15th in the state among men.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



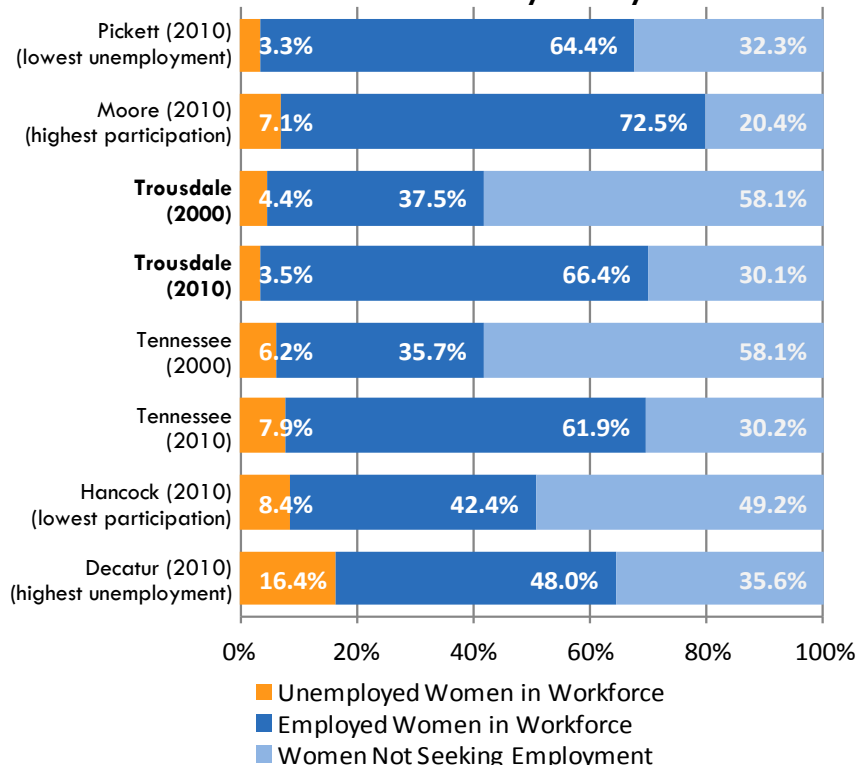
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Both women and men made significant gains in income between 2000 and 2010, and both groups make higher earnings than most of Tennessee, but men in Trousdale saw tremendous gains, and the income disparity between genders grew 7.12 percent. As a result, women earned just 70.08 percent of what men earned in 2010. This corresponds to a very large annual shortfall of \$12,696 and caused Trousdale to plummet in this indicator, from 14th to 21st.

▲ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Workforce participation among women in Trousdale County improved by 28 percent between 2000 and 2010, and essentially matched the Tennessee rate of 69.8 percent. This increase led to a rise in participation rankings, from 46th to 21st.

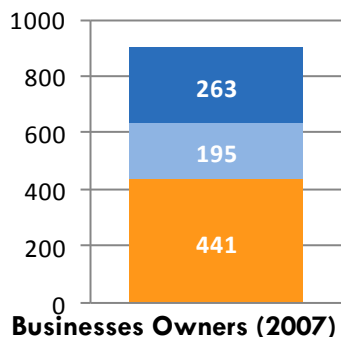
Men in Trousdale were 13.7 percent more likely to participate in the local labor pool, and women with children under six were estimated to participate at a rate of at the slightly lower rate of 66 percent.

Even as women entered the workforce in great number between 2000 and 2010, the unemployment rate among them decreased from 4.4 percent to 3.5 percent. This was a rare occurrence in the state and resulted in Trousdale moving upward twelve places in this indicator, to 2nd in the state.

Men in Trousdale were less fortunate in 2010, with an unemployment rate of 11.8 percent. While margins of error are high for women with children in this category, few, if any, were estimated to be jobless in Trousdale in 2010.

The Status of Women in: Trousdale County

Male Owned
Joint-Owned
Female Owned



Trousdale County women have made moderate gains in managerial presence since 2000. County-wide, 9.1 percent more managers are now female. This resulted in a slight fall of four places, to 35th, in this indicator, but Trousdale women still outperformed state estimates by nearly two percent.

Unfortunately, women were estimated to control a much smaller share of local businesses in 2007 than they did in 2000. Decreasing by 16.3 percent during that time, recent data indicates that women own 29.3 percent of all local firms and have slipped from 2nd to 12th in this indicator. When also considering joint-owned firms, women still hold at least partial ownership in 50.9 percent Trousdale's businesses.

Women At Work

Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Trousdale increased significantly between 2000 and 2010, from 28.7% to 37.8%.

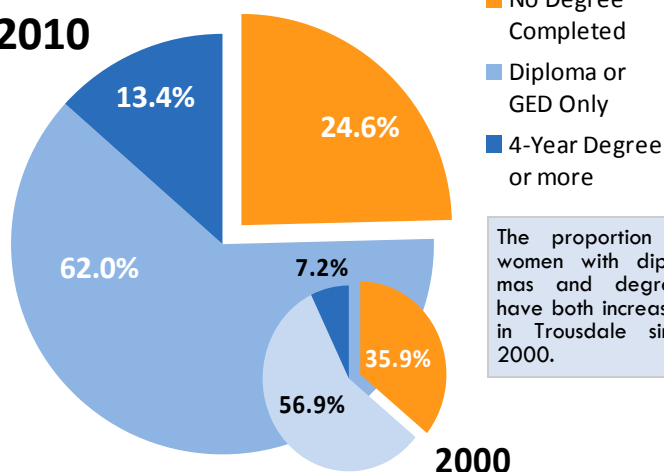
Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Trousdale fell, however, from 45.6% to 29.3%, between 2000 and 2007.

Education

Educational Attainment Above Age 25

2010



The proportion of women with diplomas and degrees have both increased in Trousdale since 2000.

Trousdale women continue have made valuable academic improvements across the board.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees, for example, has nearly doubled, to 13.4 percent, and risen 40 places in county rankings, to 44th.

The percent of women holding diplomas increased by 11.3 percent in Trousdale, lifting the county from 77th in 2000 to 72nd in 2010.

Trousdale also improved in county rankings for dropout rates, from 17th to first, and joined a handful of counties in reporting zero female dropouts during the 2011-12 school year.

Living

Women in Trousdale County endured a significant drop in health care access between 2000 and 2010, but were state leaders in poverty rates, which fell for women overall as well as in the subgroup of single mothers.

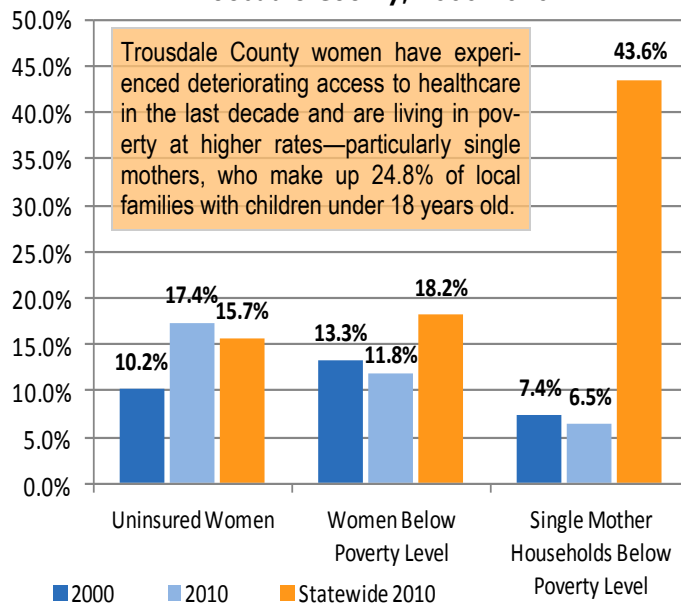
Of women in the county age 65 and under, over one in six were uninsured in 2010, rising to 17.4 percent from 10.2 percent in 2000. Local women were also 1.7 percent less likely to be insured in 2010 than the average Tennessee woman, and Trousdale fell from 68th to 76th in this indicator's rankings.

Poverty figures in Trousdale exhibited a rare deviation from state trends, with lower rates in 2010 than in 2000.

Overall, women in the county were not only 1.5 percent less likely to live in poverty in 2010 than in 2000, but were 6.4 percent less likely than statewide rates indicated. This resulted in a boost from 19th to 5th in this indicator's county rankings.

Similarly, but even more rare, the population of single mothers in Trousdale saw a decrease in poverty as well, and were 37.1 percent less likely to live in poverty than single women statewide.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Trousdale County, 2000-2010



Trousdale County women have experienced deteriorating access to healthcare in the last decade and are living in poverty at higher rates—particularly single mothers, who make up 24.8% of local families with children under 18 years old.

About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

| SOURCES | |
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| Employment and Earnings | |
| Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' * |
| Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings) | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' |
| Female Labor Force Participation Rate | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status' |
| Female Unemployment Rate | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status' |
| Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older' |
| Economic Autonomy | |
| Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total | U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡ |
| Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+) | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment' |
| Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+) | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment' |
| Female High School Dropout Rate | Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year |
| Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under) | U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates |
| Percent of Women Below Poverty Level | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months' |
| Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' * |
| Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000) | U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' * |

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